by part of Great trike

AMUSEENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY TERATRE, Bowery-The BRACE BOSTOR

BROADWAY TERATRE, Broadway - ICHOMAR -A LADY MIBLO'S, Broadway-ERMANI.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Terms Ir On WATIONAL TREATRE, Chatham street-Afternoon and

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-PAINT HEART

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-On-MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-PRAN-

STRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadwin

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall fiff Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OFERA HOUSE, 52 Broadway - BUCKLEY'S

BANVARD'S GEORANA, EG ETOLOWAY-PANORANA OF

BOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway -- FRANKENSTRING PA NO

ACADEMY HALL, 66" Broadway-Speering Man-SHENISH GALLERY COS Breadway-Day and En oning

SIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE. CHINESE ROOMS, 559 Broadway-Perhan's Gest Eam

POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE COVERNMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE ART UNION GALLERY BROADWAY.

Bow York, Wednesday, October 86, 1883.

The News

The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan for this port, put into Norfolk yesterday for coal and provisions. She brings San Francisco dates to the list instant—a fortnight later—about seven hundred possengers, and one and a half million dollars in gold. The general news is said to be unimportant. the San Francisco markets were dull, prices favoring buyers. We shall probably receive our files by mail to-day. The steamship Texas, frem Vera Cruz, with San Francisco dates to the 30th ult., arrived below New Orleans yesterday.

The stock market was pretty active yesterday, and prices advanced. Cotton sold to the extent of 4,711 bales, at about an eighth of a cent per pound advance on Saturday's rates. Breadstuffs had a down ward tendency. There was no material alteration i provisions. Freights were steady.

A meeting of the free democracy was held last evening to consider the report of the committee on nominations for the judiciary, and to pass judgment on the conduct of Judge Grier in the recent Wilkes barre Slave Case, in Philadelphia. After some pala ver the meeting decided to reject the nominees, ing the party to vote for who they pleased. The

course of Judge Grier was severely denounced.

We have commercial intelligence from Pernambu so to the 15th ult. Business generally was quite dull. There was an extreme scarcity of tonnage, and freights were likely to rule high in November, when the export of new sugar was expected to commence The stock of flour was estimated at about fourteen thousand barrels, of which half was American.

The examination of the parties charged, and th evidence of the witnesses, in the case of rape and murder on the person of Catharine Quigley, closed yesterday at Jamaica, L. I. The judgment of the court will probably be given on Thursday. A full report will be found elsewhere. It is a remarkable case of circumstantial evidence.

A letter received yesterday states that the ship Western World, ashore at Squan Boach, remained in the same position as when she struck, the heavy gale of Monday doing no serious injury.

The ratification meeting of national democrats of this city will be held at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday, November 3.

The Triennial Protestant Episcopal Convention held its seventeenth session yesterday, and will probably adjourn to-day. A report of the proceeding will be found in another column

Havana dates to the 22d inst. have been received at Charleston, but they contain nothing of import ance. The arrival of the new Captain General was daily looked for. Freights continued high.

A steamboiler in the Schroeder printworks at Smithfield, R. I., exploded yesterday, killing two lade and severely wounding the engineer, and damaging property to the amount of \$15,000.

Three men were killed, and six others bally in jured, yesterday, in Boston, by the falling of the wall

The gale of Monday was very severe along our seacoast. Our readers are referred to the shipping news for disasters to vessels. &c.

We learn from Washington that General Twiggs has been ordered to proceed at once into the Cherokee nation, to suppress the troubles among the Indians in that quarter. The amount of treasury warrants entered on the books of the department on the 24th instant, is furnished by our special correspondent. Several changes in the revenue service are announced.

As the steamship Florida, at this port, report seeing the British mail steamship Conway going into Savannah on Saturday last, the despatch published in the evening papers of yesterday, stating that she put into Charleston in distress on the 24th instant, is doubtless incorrect.

The steamship Ningara is due at Halifax, with later news from Europe.

A Groan from the Cabinet. Whether or no the "Junies" letter in the Union, which we republish in another column. be from the pen of Mr. Marcy, it bears both intrinsic and extrinsic evidence of proceeding directly from an afficial source. Looking only to the form of defence adopted by the writer we should strongly incline to a tribute it to Mr. Marcy. There is throughout a narrowness of view and a shabbigess of idea well worthy the leader of the spoils Cabinet. Perhaps, however, there would be some injustice in giving him credit for pre-eminence in these honorable qualities. More than one among his colleagues has evinced, a hobic desire to contest with him the palm of political jobbery. Whenever er it proceeds, it affords both a fair sample of the means by which the administration hopes to defend itself, and a very tolerable inkling of their private views and designs.

Viewed as a whole, it may be briefly summed up as a personal attack upon Messrs. Bronson and O'Conor. As such everybody will see that it must be quite conclusive as a defence of the Cabinet. Among a thousand others, the late Collector and the District Attorney accused the administration of free soil and treasonable tendencies. The culprit, put on his de-Jence, replies that Bronson and O'Conor have cammitted all sorts of political crimes. Wherenpo.7 the public, sitting as jury, is expected to enter at once a verdict of acquittal. This is the head and front, the sum total, of the "Junins" letter. What effect it may have among the few who regard the present controversy as a private a Tair between Bronson and O'Conor en one side and the Cabinet on the other, we anot say. Bu upon those who, like our-

selves, care not a rush for either of the political martyrs, it can betoken nothing but a wretched poverty of means of defence on the part of the administration, and an equally wretched disregard of official dignity and private character.

How long is this willing to last? How long is the country expected to content itself with coarse repartee in lieu of calm refutation, and personal abuse instead of dignified vindication? De Marcy, Guthrie and Cushing fancy that the people will remain forever silent under so gross an attempt at delusion? Is there no means of trying the great question at issue on its own merits? Let us say that we concede every position assumed by the Cabinet organs; let us admit for argument's sake, that every assailant of the administration is, to borrow its own chaste language, a dishonorable man and a humbug; what then? Is the administration less false to the country because such as these happened to be the first to reveal its treachery! Is Marcy the less a traitor because one whom he calls a dishonorable man fastens the treason on him! Would Guthrie be any more respectable if it were proved that O'Conor and Bronson had played false to their party some years ago? Will nobody try to defend the Cabinet in good earnest?

Treason in the South-The Richmond Enquirer Upholding the New Van Buren Dy-

nasty. A party must have its sutlers and camp followers, as well as its soldiers-those who adhere to it for spoils, and those who fight its battles from patriotism. Every good has its opposite evil. For charity, there is avarice : for philanthropy, a stolid indifference to human suffering; for friendship, there is solfishness; for fidelity, there is treachery ; for patriotism, there is treason; for patriots, there are traitors Unfortunately, for the good of mankind, these qualities are so mingled in the breasts of men as to render it, at times, difficult to say which redominates.

Up to a few days ago, the Richmond Enquirer-one of the oldest, if not the wisest, and most incorruptible journals of the Southsaw in the course of the Cabinet and its obscure organ, the Washington Union, everything to excite alarm among the friends of the constitution in that region of the Republic. That paper was among the first to discover in the movements of the Cabinet a gradual and certain transfer of power from the hands of the national democracy to those of the Van Eurens of this State and their abolition and free soil associates. It sounded the alarm: it uttered a quiet warning to General Pierce; it remonstrated: it avowed that the Southern democracy could not live if divorced from the national pirit of the North and forced into union with the Van Burens and Garrisons of New York.

The Enquirer was right. It obeyed the first promptings of patriotism, and uttered the truth o General Pierce and the country. Its sentiments recommended it to popular favor ; it had the good fortune to be condemned by the Washington Union, and thus to secure the sanction of patriotic men North and South.

We have little to say about the conductors of the last-named journal. There is much to relieve them from severe criticism in the circumstances in which they are placed. There is such a thing as taking a man to be good by implication; we may be willing, some times, to forget even his glaring vices, or the abject imbecility of his intellect. Nor can we hold a slave to a close moral accountability. He has a task to perform-a service to render; but he has no interest in his work, and little responsibility in its execution. In this view we can overlook the zeal of the Union for its abolition associates, and even pronounce that journal quite blameless. But this will hardly answer for the Richmond Enquirer, though we can scarcely doubt that a motive scarcely less venal than that which swavs the official organ, has caused the Enquirer to stultify itself, to swallow its words, and to pour out upon the Cabinet a stream of sickly laudation, prolonged ad nauseum. Does any man in the South believe that without some powerful motive, some venal cause, the Enquirer could be brought to such a disgusting exhibition of inconsistency. such pitiful self-abnegation !- that it could b made, like the enspared viper, to turn its adder fangs upon the unoffending democracy of Virginia ?- to exert its feeble power to bring the ancient dominion into the meshes of Van Burenism once more?-to strike down the only true friends the South ever had in the North, and again to entrust their cause to those who never failed to betray them? It was prerisely the influence that turned out Mr. Bronson that turned in the editor of the Enquirer; the same power that sustains John Van Buren and condemns Daniel S. Dickinson; that upholds John Cochrane and maligns Charles O'Conor: that patronizes abolitionists and frowns upon the national democracy. If the life of the editor of the Enquirer depended upon his power to vindicate himself before the democracy of Virginia we should count upon his exertion as certain, as his fate would be just. The Enquirer should remember that it is one thing to abandon a good cause, and quite another to adopt a bad one. In refusing to serve the State one incurs no just censure; but eglisting among its enemies is quite a different matter. Door the democracy of Virginia think again to conlesce with the Van Burens of New York? Is it necessary to re-enact the scenes of 1848, and to fight over again the compromise struggle of 1850, in order to convince the patriotic voters of that State that their truest friends are not those that so recently betrayed them? that their bitterest enemies are not those that at the same time sustained them? Did the Van Burens, and Cochranes, and Fowlers, and Rathems, and Kings, and Carrisons urge on the great compromise of 1850? Did they sustain the democracy of the Old Dominion and that sublime struggle for the integrity of the constitution which ended in the signal overthrow of the agitators of every strife. Where then was the Richmond Enquirer? Where was the national democracy? Where are they now? Have they changed? Have they abandoned their ancient faith? Have they

ceased to detend the South? Have they

made war on Virginia that the Enquirer should

assail them and sustain the free soilers of New

York? The Enquirer, a fortnight ago, was

their friend; a fortnight is enough to effect great

changes, when the markets are brisk and means

are abundant. It then maintained a national

position; it is now found denouncing its recent

associates. In this, at least, it proves its c.aim

to fraternity with Marcy and his Cabinet asso-

ciates. They have exhibited a singular facility

in getting rid of friends and in buying up enc-

mies; who will say that the Enquirer has not

been equally successful? There is this differ-

protege: the former are in the market to buy. the latter a'ways to sell: the first contracts with a knave, the second with fools.

At least it would seem so; for, who last as idiot would think of luying a knave on any terms ?- and who but a rogue would take in a fool by selling what he has not and never had The Richmond Enquirer has power to speak for the South only when it sustains the South. The national democracy of the North it was who fought through the Fugitive law; who see in slavery an element of national wealth and na tional strength: who look to its early extension into Mexico and Cuba; who would defeat the machinations of England and France by carrying it to those points where it can be most suc cessfully and profitably employed; who would oppose the schemes of European despots for its abolition, open projects for its practical fortifieation within and without our present territo rial limits. It is with them not a question about multiplying the number of slaves on this continent, but about the manner of their employment. Free soilism and abolitionism never freed a negro; never removed a burden from the human family; never lightened the task of s fellow-being. Do the South prefer the latter to the former? Does the Richmond Enquirer speak its sentiments and represent its opinions when it assails the national democracy of New York, and pleads for a coalition with sectionists and agitators? There was a time when the French mission could not buy up the sterling democracy of the Old Dominion, and that time s now. There was a time when the Richmond Enquirer was held at higher rates then at present; when a paltry office and the fortunes of an obscure citizen were not sufficient to turn its columns upon the friends of the Union, and to lead its editor into communion with renegades and traitors. There was a time when treason was dangerous; but that time has passed. The Richmond Enquirer is powerless for evil. Its sudden conversion, like that of the free soilers of the North, is the signal of its infamy and not of its strength. What it gains in intrigue, it loses in character. It receives the smiles of the Cabinet and of the free soil dependants, and the jeers and frowns of the people. It has secured the spoils and lost its own self-respect and the respect of its cotemporaries, the plaudits of abolitionists, and the contempt of patriots and

There is a spot of the blackest treason in the South. Look at the Richmond Enquirer, in its day of dotage, aiding and supporting the reestablishment of the free soil Van Buren dynasty in the North.

Uncle Tom's Cabin at the National-The Abolitionist Organs of the Administration

It is impossible not to admire the perseverance and skill with which the Van Burenites are playing their treasonable game. Not a single opportunity of making a proselyte or punishing an enemy escapes them. While at ashington Marcy and Guthrie are endeavoring to put down honest patriotism by proscrip tion and severity, their agents here are no les active in propagating the principles which form the ground work of their party. The Post and the Daily Times are untiring in their abolition labors. The one teems with harrowing stories about runaway slaves, cruelly punished by un feeling masters, who would not submit to be robbed; and finds a spare corner for a few well turned compliments to Mr. Marcy's address The other-more wilv-seeks fresher material and dilates upon the moral of the success o Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the National: seizing he opportunity afforded by the same issue to pespatter the administration with praise. Both adore Mrs. Stowe, support Marcy, and abuse the HERALD. There is, perhaps, nothing in their course which calls for particular notice; more specially when we remember that they have all along been understood to speak the sentiments of the abolition party in this State. and that the younger of the two, started by promibers of that party, and deriv chief support from them, is now well known to have supplanted its less advoit and more damaging ally, the Tribune, in the affections and confidence of William H. Seward. Neither the consistency with which they assail our national institutions, nor the fact of their alliance with the present cabinet are matters of any novelty or moment. We only allude to them incidentally, lest any of our Southern readers should fancy that the

administration has no friends in this city. We cannot, however, dismiss without a word of comment the instrument which the Times is now using to revive the abolition mania. and consequently to curry favor for Marcy and the Cabinet. It is nothing less than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a new shape; the dramatic version which has been produced at the .National. Of this performance, which we shall properly characterize by stating that it contains all the poison of the novel, with much additional trash to suit the depraved tastes of the "short boys," the Times gave an elaborate puff at its first appearance. Following up the charge in

its yesterday's issue, it thus comments :-It struck pleasantly on many ears when lately we heard that the great ideas of brotherhood, equality, and religious responsibility in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were preached to the Bowery boys from the stage. It was the more pleasant, when we were assured that the mass of the nutience were such as could by no inducement be beguiled into a church or religious meeting; that they were the proletaires of a great city—the wandering, maranding boy, the professional rowey, the "fash man," and even the outcest Parish of our society—the prostitute.

Whatever difference of opinion might be as to the correctness of the facts stated in that work, it was good to know that such an audience, with tearful eyes and enthusiastic cheers, acknowledged the firmal sentiments of homanity contained in it; that the homeless boy wept to bear from Eva of her love for the poor black child, "just because she had no fasher, or mother, or home; "that solema thoughts of responsibility, and even trumphant words of religions." It struck pleasantly on many ears when lately eard that the great ideas of brotherhood, equality

of responsibility, and even trumphant words of religious failty, could be uttered in the Bowers, not merely without travesty and paredy, but in the tones of the most appropriate feeling, to an additioned in caractst attention. It was a sermon which none

We will not stop here to point out the analogy between the language of the Times and the rant we have been used to hear from the lips of Garrison and Greeley: or speculate on the course which that journal may be expected to pursue when experience shall have rendered it as hatdened and as reckless as they. These are trifles in comparison with the reorganization of the abolition faction through the agency of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the theatre. That event, we have reason to know, is now confidently expected by the Seward and Van Buren; party. The stage is expected to achieve what the pulpit and the stump, occupied by fanatics and demagogues, have failed to accomplish. Driven from the church, the lecture room, and the council chamber, W. H. Seward and his party have taken refuge in the pit of the National; it is there, among the young, the aneducated, and the inexperienced, that they are sowing the seeds of future treason and disunion. Decked ont with the fictitious charms of brilliant acting. gandy scenery, gas light, and the usual ence between the Cabinet and their Richmond attractions of a popular theatre, the treasonable

sentiments expressed in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." are now being imbibed by the lowest, and possibly the most dangerous class in our population. So long as the process of absorption continues Seward and his party are content; they will leave their agents to do their work; satisfied that if they can, through the instrumentality of the National Theatre and the Daily Times, convert a few boys into traitors, their time has not been Despite the indignation which such unprin-

cipled conduct cannot fail to arouse in every onest mind, a careful glance at the past his tory of the work in question is almost sure to engender a feeling of contempt and security "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has had such a run as never book had before. Millions upon millions have been sold ; translations upon translations have appeared-as many as twenty in one language: editions upon editions have been printed and disposed of; and, last of all, a dozen dramatic adaptations have been played in many of the European capitals. Here, by the influence of governments hostile to republican influence there, by the protection and favor of a titled aristocracy, jealous of democratic institutions elsewhere by the intrinsic interest of the tale. it has acquired an unbounded and fabulous popularity. And yet, what has it effected Do we find-in any European country-a state of things, a policy, even a single measure, that can be clearly traced to the effect of "Uncle Tom?" Or, looking nearer home, do we find that the million odd copies which have been scattered through the United States have added a single particle of strength to the abolition or free soil parties? Instead of this, is it not notorious that since the establishment of the Buffalo platform the abolitionist and free soil parties were never so weak as they were during the last Presidential canvass? It is a fact falling within almost every one's knowledge, that had the present administration refused to appoint free soilers to office, the party would have died in a few months. and that its present resurrection is wholly due to the manifestation of free soil ten dencies on the part of Marcy and the cabinet This does not look as though "Uncle Tom" had proved as powerful an ally for the abolitionists as people fancied. In plain truth, we take its moral effect to have been absolutely nill. It disgusted a few friends of the Union, and drew tears from a vast number of ladies, but practical consequences it has had none. It neither damaged slavery nor made treason respectable. Taking this view of the novel we do not anticipate that any very extensive mischief will be done by the play. There will be some no doubt, but it is questionable whether this will not be counterbalanced by the good it will achieve in unmasking the designs of insidious

traitors in our midst. The Italian Opera Project-The Difficulty. When we see difficulties surround an opera company, such as the one now performing at Niblo's-composed of first-class artists directed with consummate skill, by our most experienced and popular leader. Max Maretzek, and occupying a location so central that the bulk o opera-goers live at its very door-we may well entertain serious apprehensions that the new building being erected in Fourteenth street, far away from the hotels, could hardly, under any circumstances, and with any aggregation of talent, prove a profitable speculation. Not so much on this account, however, as on bigher grounds, we think the scheme deserves at this conjuncture to be carefully examined.

When a city like New York attains the importance and civilization of a metropolis, when it becomes the guide and example to other cities it would seem that its public amusements should become a matter of consideration, in order to direct them in such a channel as will exert the most salutary influence over the great masses.

Leaving aside the sports of the ring. which belong only to a certain portion of the population: the turf which also interests but a few we find that all amusements offered to the publie partake more or less, of the character of theatrical entertainments : the drama the ballet, and the opera. Now, it is a singular fact that the social lead-

ers of this country, neglecting the drama of their own language, have chosen principally to direct their ambition to a species of entertainment utterly foreign to its habits, its character. and its tastes-Italian opera. Yet, hitherto, all operatic enterprises have failed; and it is proved by the table recently given in the HERALD that the present speculation at Niblo's cannot be a lucrative one, although composed of first class artists. Yet, in the face of all this, it is now contemplated to raise, at an enormous expense, a monumental edifice exclusively for Italian opera. Without knowing anything of its plans, prospects, or management, we unhesitatingly say that, as a speculation, this enterprise must and will utterly fail; fail, not from want of merit in the artists, or defect in the management, but simply from want of a public.

Nor must it be imagined that New York is an exception to other capitals; on the contrary, the success of Italian opera in all the countries into which it has been transplanted, has only been achieved in those where an idle, luxurious, and over refined aristocracy make, for want of the toils of life, the study of the arts and ac complishments a serious occupation.

Italian opera flourishes most in Russia, where it is exclusively monopolized by the court. In Spain, and in the Brazils it subsists by the same causes. In Vienna the large subsidies from the imperial government alone maintain it in con junction with the German opera, which is far the most popular. In Paris, Italian opera failed the very moment political revolutions disorganized the higher ranks-for even in its best days the Italian opera depended entirely on that class, indeed before the season opened, almost all the boxes were let to the fashionable and noble families of the Faubourg St. Germain. to the corps diplomatique, or to the Russians domiciliated in Paris. The class consisting of professional men, merchants, &c., the bourgeoise of Paris, never reckoned Les Italiens as amongst their theatres, and did not enter its walls more than once a year.

In London it has been seen that, though the Queen's Theatre was said to be monopolized by the pristocracy, and insufficient for so large a population, another opera could not exist at the same time. The Covent Garden opera rained all concerned in it, yet the company and appurtenances, orchestra. &c., were all perfect, for the class for whom this second opera house was said to be a necessity were satisfied with one or two visits, and could not underperfluity. But when the Queen, followed of course by the aristocracy, took to patrenizing Govent Garden, the other opera failed, proving clearly that opera is the exclusive pastime of the higher and idle class, which, for want of a better occupation, is educated to know foreign languages and music, both vocal and instrumental, almost as well as the artists to whom they listen.

In Belgium, and Switzerland there is no Italian opera, and in all countries where there is a middle class possessing ideas, intellect, and freedom of thought, it will be found that that people will prefer their own national theatres, where the drama appeals to the heart and intellect, and not to the senses, and where, if they listen to music, it is married to immortal verse in their own language.

It is, therefore, clearly proved that Italian opera, out of Italy, depends, in all countries, on the patronage of an exclusive aristocratic

class. We will not enter here into a discussion as to whether such a class exists here, but at once admit what cannot be denied, that, however others may be disposed to designate it, there is a class calling itself the aristocracy of New York. Now, the aristocracy of other countries, when it wants an exclusive thing, patronizes it efficiently and even generously. Unfortunately, the class which aims here at being the privileged class, is not distinguished for its liberality. To this class Maretzek appealed at the Astor Place Opera House. He hoped that vanity would inspire liberality. But it is not in the froth of the liquor that is found its spirit or its strength; the New York aristocracy will not pay for its pleasures. On the contrary considering themselves as a part of the show and attraction, they seemed to think that the manager rather owed them a compensation for their satins and superciliousness. From the mo ment the opera ceased to be a fashionable amusement, the aristocracy ceased to goproving that taste and appreciation had never actuated them

Italian opera is not more in the spirit of the American nation than it is in that of any of the countries into which it has been transplanted. Whatever is good and beautiful in modern Italian music, will be seized upon by our eager, quick witted, and deep feeling people; but the attempt to transplant bodily into our fresh and vigorous soil the moral and social exotics of European aristocracy, must always be a failure.

It is no stigma to say that Italian opera can never be popular in America. It does not impugn either the intellect or the refinement of its people; but it is a matter of great importance to speculators and subscribers, and to the community at large-because whilst raising an edifice to a chimera, the noble dramatic art. the art appreciated by the people, professed by the people of America, will be left in neglect and degradation, as it is now, for want of help counsel, and opportunity.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY gave their opening concert last evening, and it certainly was about the funniest affair we have witnessed for many a day. It was hard to say whether the greater amount of moral courage was dis-played in the selection of the song or in their execution Both evinced the virtue in a very extraordinary degree. The former were, almost without exception, dull, prosy, and uninteresting; the latter-we should be at a loss describe it in mere adjectives-it was just the sort of thing one hears at evening parties, where nobody is expected to listen, and the vocal performance is merely intended as a cover to the conversations en etc-a-tete. There was a song about "leaving our mountain home," which we understood to be an expression of regret (in which we cordially join,) on the art of the vocalists at that untoward event. Item, a song about cold "watter." by which phrase the singer probably meant the beverage of testotallers; this elicited the most phrenzied applause from a stout gentleman with a bald head, in the front benches, whom we beg to preent to the Temperance Society as an individual worth; of special favor, for his disinterested devotion to the cause. One brother wished he "had the wirgs of a dove," and we are sorry he hadn't; another went through all the agenies of drowning, but was saved by a Newfoundland dog in the last verse. All three deployed the "ancient ages, when men and women rode in stages," and joined in a highly exhibarating chorus about slavery, on a theme

from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We had intended to observe that these, and other some which were given; would have been better liked if the singers had possessed a little more voice, and sung rather oftener in tune. On reference however to the book which ! sold at the door, we find that these trifles may safely remain unnoticed; the Hutchinsons being in the first place phi lanthropists, and only incidentally singers. It is not our province to criticise performers in the former capacity and we will therefore simply observe that, to our notia consistent exercise of philanthropy would require the curtailment of a verse or two from each of the songs. In which it is so clearly shown that virtue is commendable, and vice deserving of censure.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN STEAMERS .-- The steamships Flo rida, from Savannah, and the Marion, from Charleston arrived yesterday. The pursers will accept our thanks for their favors.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

J. Knickerbocker, Jr., Saratega springs; De. Thomas Atchinson, Kentucky; H. R. Mitz, U. S. A.; Captain E. D. Delafield, New Hampshire; Hon. E. Pardy, Ohio; Heat. Pelham, Havana; Hon. Erastus Bresmore, Bona; General Seymore, Baltimore; Major P. H. Brown, Virginia; Hon. H. McKay, Louisians; C. H. Martin, U. S. N.; Major Paulling, Virginia; John H. Longstreth, Philadelphia, arrived at the Prescott House vesterday.

Colonel Steptoe, U. S. A.; Hon. John M. Botts, Virginia; Major Chase, U. S. A.; Captain James West, Steamship Atlantic; H. P. Brewster, London; F. J. Haines, U. S. A.; Hon. Levery Johnson, Baltimore; George Hanington, Washington, D. C., arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

J. C. Goover, Maryland; Dr. Thorne, Virginia; W. A. Pratt, Virginia; Judge Wellard, Toronto; Colonel Booker, Boston, Hon. A. S. Roberts, Pittsburgh; General Aza, Florida; Major Hepkins, Boston, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Nicholas Hotel.

G. Murray Jarvis, of Toronto, C. W.; Hon, J. A. P. ster, of Concord, N. H.; J. H. Bancroft, Boston, and W. P. Neal, Bsq., Taunton, Mass., were among the arrivals yes terday at the Cooper House, Broadway.

Captain Thomas Paine, U. S. A., is at the Childred House.

The Hon. Carroll Spence, U. S. Minister to Constanting ple, will probably very soon take passage in the U. S steamer Saranac, at Norfolk, and sail thence direct for hi Post. Hon. J. P. Kennedy and Washington Irving are still so

journing near Charlestown, Va.

Hon. Lavi S. Chatfield is in Pailadelphia on business
it is said, connected with the Atlantic and Pacific Rail

ARRIVALS,

From Charleston, in the steumship Marion—W. J. Clarke
Miss E.P. Boon, Miss. M.E. Boon, Masters W. and S. Boon and
servant, Mrs. J. H. Frishy and child, J. Bowie, W. Ayres,
M. Jacken and child; Mrs. Capt. Morrison and children, J. H.
Doutsloon and lady, Miss. M. S. Weed, Miss. Lucy Weed, J. D.
Dulan and lady, J. Tucker, Master McNeil, W. Schoffe d.—au:
11. in the ateerage. I in the steerage.

From Savannah, in the steamship Flerida—Wm D Wyen, is W Hampton, T M Nelson, E Tompkins, Jas G Tison, lady od two chi dren, Mr Winchester—and 29 in the steerage. From Liverpool, in ship Roger Stewart—Mr Blackly and ady, Mrs Hedditch. DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, &c, in steamship Roanche—D A Smith, W Langdeld, W S Wyatt, S B Holliday, John Pejron, J Russell, H Old, Rev M Cheevers, Mrs Douglas, J Shannon, H Rusgey and lady, Miss B B Besely, Miss L E Tonis, T Royal and lady, Miss B B B Besely, Miss L E Tonis, T Royal and Lindy, J S Bander and lady, Mrs Sagers and Sagers and Sagers and Sagers and Lindy, Mrs Miss Parks, Mrs M Allen, G C Bennett, A & F Kennedy, Mrs T Shailer, G Linin—50 in the steerage.

T Shaller, G Linia—50 in the steerage.

Coroners' Inquests.

P FARAL MISTARE.—Coroner Withelm held an inquest resteroy at 31 Crystile street upon the body of a male child of Mrs. Babbeth Hirsh, who died from the effects of an overlose of laudanum administered by mistake on Monday night. The physician, who had been in attendance, let a vin of laudanum for the mother and syrup of rhubash for the infant, with proper directions. On the same night the servent girl was called to pour out some of the syrup in the child, when, through ignorance, she poured out landscape, which was administered, and death entered some offer. The jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of lau tanum administered by mistake.

with one or two visits, and could not undertake to patronize it every night. Though not parsimonious, the middle class has a more just appreciation of the value of money, and is not accustomed, like the higher, to lavish large sums on what, according to their education and habits, is after all nothing but a su-

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Assects

Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, delivered an address has evening before this society, in the Pierpent street Re-formed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's.) From & statement made by the Secretary, it appears that the association was organized in September last, and now numbers over three hundred members. They have engaged commodious rooms, corser of Court and Jeralemon-streets, and are making efforts to found a library, in aid of which project they solicit sub-criptions.

Rev. R S. Storms commenced his remarks with a brief

history of the society from its origin. The present occa-sien was one of special interest, as the primary recting of a new association. They had met to recognize the existence of an implication which was to exert a great influence, if its views were adequately carried out, upon the young mer of beekly n. It was exclusively a young men's association, established for the moral advancement of that class, and designed to prepare and fortify them for the active duties of life. In all its aims it should be pervaded by a spirit of magnatimity and of generous devotion to truth. The objects aspired to were high and ennobling, and its mouves should, in conformity, be manly and pure. The end and purpose of its formation should be ever held in view, and that purpose would only be accomplished when every young man within the sphere of its influence became a Christian and a colaborer. It recognized no secular feeling—all that was required was belief in Christ. sympathy with the purposes of a common field, in which member and co-operate for the attainment of the control of the control learn something of each tions as this tended to form a Chaningling of sects would, if its presult in harmony, as the top produced from different pipes, and harmonious strain. The go atton must accomplish must be Here young men whose tastes to opportantly of meeting for soci provement; and here they migh experiences in the Christian lieunwavering to ally themselves when he considered the tempts which young men were peculiar. to of an object dear to Christian democracy. This year and such association democracy. This year as carried out, of an organ, though suited in one completed which such an association of the converse and moral immutually impart their it would encourage the the side of virtue, and one of a great city, to exposed; when he repeatability are, employed. when he considered the temp which young men were peculi-remembered that talent and to decorate the path of vice, ization as the present had be of the community required against the gaiety and licenti-allurements of society; and I Here would centre holy and within the bounds of this as preserving influences of city life, and the twould be supplied. ion its members would reathe a pure moral at that the best wishes of the with the originators of the move At the conclusion of Mr. Storr' was taken up for the benefit of

City Intelligence

ERONSON DEMONSTRATIONS.

Notice has been given that a meeting of the members of the bar and the merchanis of the city of New York will be held at the Law Institute library rooms, in the City Hall, this aftersoon, at three o'clock, for the purpose of adopting preliminary measures for tendering Judge Bron son a dinner, or otherwise manifesting appropriate ex pressions of regret at his removal from office, and testify-ing esteem for his character as a public officer and a private citizen. In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the mer

chants, irrespective of party predilections, contemplat-holding a meeting in the Merchants' Exchange, at fou o'clock to morrow afternoon, for the purpose of giving ex pression to their views concerning the removal of Col

lector Bronson.

The Weather — During the present month the average temperature of the weather has been moderate in the middle of the day, although, as a matter of course, at this season of the year, there have been considerable falls in the mercury during the night. The lowest poin resched was on the night of the 24th inst., when it fell to the try, six degrees. The highest point of the thermomets was on the afternoon of the 25d inst., when the mercury had risen to seventy-one degrees. On Sunday, night last the lowest point of the thermometer was forty-twe, an on Monday night thirty-six. Last night, at 8 o'clock, the thermometer registered forty degrees, but it was probable lower than this at midnight. The quantity of rain tha fell on Monday, the 24th inst., was one inch and a half the prevailing wind on Monday was from the north; yes terday from the southwest and west.

It is an instructive subject of inquiry to compare the weather, in particular dates of the current year, with that in the same dates of preceding years; and by referring back to memorandums on the subject, we find that the precent weather averages several degrees lower that the weather at the same time last year. Thus, on Monday night, the thermometer, as mentioned above, was a thirty-six; on the same date last year it was at forty one—a difference of five degrees. In like manner, o Tuesday, at 3 P. M., the the mometer showed forty fivelegymes; and on the same day in 1852, it was at fifty six-

one—a difference of five degrees. In like manner, o Tuesday, at 3 P. M., the the mometer showed forty five degrees; and on the same day in 1852, it was at fifty six-a difference of eleven degrees. These dates prove that the present season is much cooler than that of last year.

difference of creven much cooler than that of last year resent season is much cooler than that of last year.

YALE COLLEGE TO TOS FRIENDS AND ALCHAM.—The friend and alumnt of Yale College, now resident in New Yor and alumnt of Yale College, now resident in New Yor and alumnt of Yale College, now resident in New Yor and Alumnt of Yale College, now resident in New Yor and Alumnt of Yale College, now resident in New Yor and Alumnt of Yale College, now resident in New Yor Yor Yale YALE COLLEGE.—To ITS FARRING AND ALCEMI.—The friend and alternal of Yale College, now resident in New Yor and its vicinity, will meet at half past seven o'clock th (Wednesday) evening, in order to actise the best mean of co-operating with the graduates and friends of the college in other places in an effort to raise for the gener purpose of education at that institution an endowment of \$150,000. The claims of the college on the alternal and all friends of learning and education will be presented and addresses made by several gentlemen. The meetin will be held in the lecture room of the Ray. Dr. Cheever Church, Union square.

Mischanics' Institute—At a regular meeting of the Board of Birectors, held at the Institute Rooms last evening, the following gentlemen were duly appointed deligates to represent the Mechanics' Institute at the Cryst Palace, viz. Hon. Zadock Pratt, Charles H. Delavar Thomas H. Burras, M. C. Trees, I. F. Kirkes Let. M. C. Tracy, J. K. I bue, Charles H. Hawkins, James Davis, Henry H. Hoope R. M. Ferris, Gilbert Vale James Prentice, and Thom G. Hunt, Esqr.

G. Hunt, Esqr.

Tagger Excussions.—The Hanlon Light Guard, Captal Michael Crane, accompanied by Dodworth's band, proceeded to the Pridham House, Morrisania, on their the annual target excursion yesterday. They numbered lift rank and file. Seventeen prises were distributed among the best marksmen.

The Protection Guard, Captain W. Titus, proceede from Yonkers to Flushing, attended by the Yonkers Conet Land. They numbered thirty-six maskets, at marched past our office in very excellent order.

marshed past our office in very excellent order.

Incowner, —Monday night a man, name unknown, we drowned between piers 12 and 13 North river. It is sathat be was seen toge towards the dock by a private water man named Patriet Coles, residing at No. 68 James stree who gave the niarm. Officer Kelly, of the First ward, we promptly on the spot, but after falling in the water, it man clid not rise any more. The officer procured a grapling iron, by means of which he recovered the body, an ande it fast to the pier to await the action of the Corone It appears that the above was a German emigrant, where the procure is a superior of the corone is appears that the above was a German emigrant, where he was not children had recently arrived in the ship Luxenburg.

laborers who, on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., w frightfully injured by the caving in of a sewer in which he was at work in Madison at ect, near Pike, died, yeste day at the New York Hospital of the injuries he receive. An inquest will be held upon the body this morning. If deceased formerly lived in Rivington street.

Surrosen Duam on the Hubbon River Raingan, -Mo day morning the body of a man was found on the Hason River Railroad, supposed to have been killed by titrale, as blood was perceived for some distance on titrale. The Coroner was notified of the affair. RUN OVER AND KILLED -A corman, named Alexan-Mustead, was accidentally run over by his own cart y

terday, in Eleventh street, near First avenue, of his horse having become unmanageable. He was up and careed for by officers Kichen and Edwards Seventeenth district, but the poor sufferer died infiteen minutes. His body was taken to his late reby the officers, and the coroner notified. The dief a wife and three children.

ATIMITIES SCIEDE.—Dela Croez, a Russian, 60 years age bearding at 210 William street, attempted suici yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a knif He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it thought he will recover. The act was committed, it a pare, in consequence of a disjute he had with his yous

United States District Court

Before Judge Betts.

Oct. 25.—The Court announced that in consequence want of accommodation, the petty jurors were discharge or the term.

Court Calendar - This Day

Court Calendar This Day.

#8crapms Court—General Teron.—Nos. 25, 40, 41, 42, 4
47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 3, 4, 56.

SUPREMS COURT—Circuit —Nos. 319, 384, 386 to 391 is
clusive, 383 to 399 inclusive.

Court—Circuit —Nos. 18, 22, 53, 64, 6
66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

SUPERIOR COURT—(Two Branches.)—Nos. 468, 203, 33
1,178, 354, 298, 342, 139, 312, 231, 448, 258, 418, 343, 24
374, 405, 31, 471, 472, 474, 475 476, 477, 489, 48
483, 484, 485, 486, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495.

Knox, Hatter, No. 128 Fulton street,

The Deguerrean Gallery so Easy of Acc

Fine Arts.-The Plumbe National Galler

correctupes —This style of dagnerrectype, first introducts America since the return of one of the proprietors fr Europe, taken daily, and warranted as permanent and besittuin as the finest miniature or oil paintings, 230 Brendwings, doors the Anor Monog.